

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claims 1-18 (canceled)

1           Claim 19 (currently amended): A method for assessing the uniformity in  
2 temperature distribution in regions of a sensor comprising a sensor array which comprise  
3 conduction paths, monitoring the quality of a sensor, comprising:

4           applying a voltage to said sensor to cause said sensor to dissipate energy;  
5           capturing an image of said sensor with an infrared camera to generate a  
6 thermographic image of said sensor while said sensor is dissipating energy;  
7           identifying conduction paths in said sensor array as regions having a higher  
8 temperature than their surroundings;

9           calculating a measure of the uniformity of the temperature distribution of the  
10 image; and

11           assessing the uniformity of the temperature distribution in said regions, using said  
12 measure, wherein a higher measure value corresponds with a more uniform temperature  
13 distribution ; and

14           monitoring the quality of said sensor using said temperature distribution.

1           Claim 20 (original): The method according to claim 19, wherein at least one of  
2 said sensors in said array is a member selected from the group consisting of  
3 conducting/nonconducting sensors, bulk conducting polymer films, surface acoustic wave  
4 devices, fiber optic micromirrors, quartz crystal microbalances, dye impregnated polymeric  
5 coatings on optical fibers, sintered metal oxide sensors, phthalocyanine sensors, Pd-gate  
6 MOSFET devices, electrochemical cells, conducting polymer sensors, lipid coating sensors,

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claims 1-18 (canceled)

1           Claim 19 (currently amended): A method for assessing the uniformity in  
2       temperature distribution in regions of a sensor comprising a sensor array which comprise  
3       conduction paths, monitoring the quality of a sensor, comprising:  
4               applying a voltage to said sensor to cause said sensor to dissipate energy;  
5               capturing an image of said sensor with an infrared camera to generate a  
6       thermographic image of said sensor while said sensor is dissipating energy;  
7               identifying conduction paths in said sensor array as regions having a higher  
8       temperature than their surroundings;  
9               calculating a measure of the uniformity of the temperature distribution of the  
10      image; and  
11               assessing the uniformity of the temperature distribution in said regions, using said  
12      measure, wherein a higher measure value corresponds with a more uniform temperature  
13      distribution ; and  
14               monitoring the quality of said sensor using said temperature distribution.

1           Claim 20 (original): The method according to claim 19, wherein at least one of  
2       said sensors in said array is a member selected from the group consisting of  
3       conducting/nonconducting sensors, bulk conducting polymer films, surface acoustic wave  
4       devices, fiber optic micromirrors, quartz crystal microbalances, dye impregnated polymeric  
5       coatings on optical fibers, sintered metal oxide sensors, phthalocyanine sensors, Pd-gate  
6       MOSFET devices, electrochemical cells, conducting polymer sensors, lipid coating sensors,

7 metal FET structures, carbon black-polymer composites, micro-electro-mechanical system  
8 devices, micromachined cantilevers, and micro-opto-electro-mechanical system devices.

1           Claim 21 (original): The method according to claim 20, wherein at least one of  
2 said sensors in said array is a conducting/nonconducting regions sensor.

1           Claim 22 (currently amended): A method for identifying the conducting path of  
2 a sensor comprising a sensor array, comprising:

3           applying a voltage to said sensor to cause said sensor to dissipate energy;  
4           capturing an image of said sensor with an infrared camera to generate a  
5 thermographic image of said sensor while said sensor is dissipating energy; and  
6           identifying [[said]] conduction paths in said sensor array as regions having a  
7 higher temperature than their surroundings.

1           Claim 23 (original): The method according to claim 22, wherein said sensor is a  
2 member selected from the group consisting of conducting/nonconducting regions sensors, bulk  
3 conducting polymer films, surface acoustic wave devices, fiber optic micromirrors, quartz crystal  
4 microbalances, dye impregnated polymeric coatings on optical fibers, sintered metal oxide  
5 sensors, phthalocyanine sensors, Pd-gate MOSFET devices, electrochemical cells, conducting  
6 polymer sensors, lipid coating sensors, metal FET structures, carbon black-polymer composites,  
7 micro-electro-mechanical system devices, micromachined cantilevers, and micro-opto-electro-  
8 mechanical system devices

Claims 24-25 (canceled)

1           Claim 26 (new): The method according to claim 19 wherein said measure  
2 comprises a temperature uniformity factor comprising a ratio of regions in said image that  
3 contribute to a proportion of a cumulative sum of the temperatures.